EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	341	iopanoic and albumin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 10:02
L2	314	iopanoic and albumin and contrast	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 10:02
L3	31	iopanoic and albumin.ab. and contrast	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 10:15
L4	0	iopanoic.ab. and albumin.ab. and contrast	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 10:02
L5	0	iopanoic.ab. and albumin.ab. and contrast.ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 10:03
L6	0	(Gd-1B4M) and albumin.ab. and contrast	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 10:16
L7	6	Gd-1B4M	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 11:48
L8	4	I7 and albumin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 10:19
L9	852	iopamidol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 11:35
L10	1.	i1 and i8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 11:35
-L11	30	I1 and 19	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 11:35
L12	0	interstitual infusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 11:49
L13	52	interstitial infusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 12:15
L14	17	(interstitial infusion) and (image or topography)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/04/06 12:16

10/528310

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2007/Apr W1

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*File 5: BIOSIS has been enhanced with archival data. Please see

HELP NEWS 5 for information.

Set Items Description

S1 81 INTERSTITIAL()INFUSION

S2 7 S1 AND IMAG?

S3 36282 (DRUG OR THERAP?) AND (IMAGE OR (X()RAY))

S4 2 S3 AND S1

S5 29636 (DRUF OR THERAP?) AND (MAGNETIC)

S6 5385 (DRUG OR THERAP) AND (MAGNETIC OR (X()RAY)) AND ADMINIST?

S7 6027 (DRUG OR THERAPEUTIC) AND (MAGNETIC OR (X()RAY)) AND ADMINIST?

S8 94 S7 AND INTERSTITIAL

S9 16 THERAPEUTIC AND MAGNETIC AND ADMINIST? AND INTERSTITIAL

S10 10 S8 AND GADOLINIUM

S11 0 ALBUMIN(2W)CONJUGAT?(2W)GADOLINIUM

S12 168 ALBUMIN AND GADOLINIUM

\$13 9 \$12 AND INTERSTITIAL

S14 0 GS()1B4M

S15 0 GD()1B4M

S16 14 1B4M AND MAGNETIC

S17 9 GADOLINIUM AND 1B4M

S18 0 S17 AND INTERSTITIAL

\$19 397 (X()RAY) AND CONTRAST AND THERAPEUTIC

S20 7 S19 AND INTERSTITIAL

? ts2/7/1-7

2/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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17329851 BIOSIS NO.: 200300287526

A computational model of direct %%%interstitial%%% %%%infusion%%% of macromolecules into the spinal cord.

AUTHOR: Sarntinoranont Malisa (Reprint); Banerjee Rupak K; Lonser Russell R

10: 9-24-2008

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JOURNAL: Annals of Biomedical Engineering 31 (4): p448-461 April 2003 2003

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0090-6964 _(ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Convection-enhanced %%%interstitial%%% %%%infusion%%% can deliver macromolecular drugs to large tissue volumes of the central nervous system. To characterize infusion into the spinal cord, an %%%image%%% -based three-dimensional finite element model of the rat spinal cord was developed. The model incorporated convection and diffusion through white and gray matter, including anisotropic transport due to alignment of white matter tracts. Spatial and temporal distribution of the marker substance albumin within the interstitial space was determined. Consistent with previous experiments, predicted distribution was highly anisotropic. Infusing into the dorsal column, albumin was primarily confined to white matter with limited penetration into adjacent gray matter. Distribution was determined primarily by the ratio of fiber-parallel to fiber-perpendicular hydraulic conductivity tensor components (kwm-z/kwm-x), the ratio of transverse white and gray matter hydraulic conductivity (kwm-x/kgm), and tissue porosity. Fits to previous experimental measures of axial and transverse spread, distribution volume, and protein recovery yielded an optimum kwm-z/kwm-x of approximately 20 at 0.1 mul/min. kwm-x/kgm of 100 was sufficient to match experimental transverse distribution data. Best fits to data at 0.1 mul/min were achieved by porosities characteristic of moderate edema (e.g., 0.26). Distribution also varied with catheter placement with more medial placement resulting in greater distribution volumes.

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17254769 BIOSIS NO.: 200300213488

Renal medullary %%%interstitial%%% %%%infusion%%% is a flawed technique for examining vasodilator mechanisms in anesthetized rabbits.

AUTHOR: Kalyan Aparna; Eppel Gabriela A; Anderson Warwick P; Oliver Jeremy

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JOURNAL: Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods 47 (3): p

153-159 May-June 2002 2002

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 1056-8719 _(ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Introduction: In rats, medullary interstitial (WI) infusion is a useful technique for selective delivery of pharmacological agents to the renal medulla, in both acute and chronic experimental settings. We examined the feasibility of using this technique for delivery of vasodilators in rabbits, since this larger species would provide a number of advantages, particularly in long-term studies of circulatory control. Methods: Rabbits were anesthetized with pentobarbitone and artificially ventilated. Catheters were placed in a side branch of the renal artery and/or the renal medullary interstitium. Renal blood flow (RBF) was determined by transit-time ultrasound flowmetry, and blood flow in the cortex and medulla was estimated by laser Doppler flowmetry. Results: Pilot studies showed that renal arterial (IRA) infusions of bradykinin (10-300 ng/kg/min) and adenosine (1-10 ng/kg/min) produced only transient renal vasodilatation. IRA infusions of methylamine hexamethylene methylamine (MAHMA) NONOate (100-1000 ng/kg/min) and acetylcholine (10-250 ng/kg/min) produced dose-dependent and sustained increases in RBF and reductions in arterial pressure at the highest doses. However, IMI infusion of the same doses did not consistently increase medullary laser Doppler flux (MLDF). After IRA MAHMA NONOate and IMI acetylcholine, RBF fell to below its resting level. IRA boluses of acetylcholine (10-1250

ng/kg), bradykinin (2-250 ng/kg), and MAHMA NONOate (100-3000 ng/kg) dose-dependently increased RBF and CLDF and MLDF. Discussion: We had previously validated the IMI infusion technique for intramedullary delivery of vasoconstrictors in rabbits. Our present results indicate that this technique has limited application for delivery of vasodilator agents, in part because counterregulatory vasoconstrictor mechanisms are activated.

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16180615 BIOSIS NO.: 200100352454

Saline-enhanced radiofrequency ablation of breast tissue: An in vitro feasibility study

AUTHOR: Boehm Thomas (Reprint); Hilger Ingrid; Mueller Wolfgang; Reichenbach Juergen R; Fleck Marlies; Kaiser Werner A

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JOURNAL: Investigative Radiology 35 (3): p149-157 March, 2000 2000

MEDIUM: print ISSN: 0020-9996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES. The feasibility of radiofrequency (RF) ablation for the treatment of breast tumors was investigated in vitro.

The best parameters for ablation of breast tissue were chosen. METHODS.

Saline-enhanced RF ablation was performed in human breast tissue specimens and cow udder tissue. Temperature profiles were measured depending on RF power (20, 28, 36 W) and NaCl infusion rate (15, 30, 60 mL/h) using eight thermocouples. Lesion development was monitored by ultrasound. Thermolysis efficiency was measured by tissue weight determinations before and after ablation. RESULTS. After RF ablation of

tissue samples, 73.6% turned into a fat/saline emulsion. Ultrasound monitoring showed a cone-shaped hyperechoic area during the first 2 minutes of RF ablation, followed by an irregular expansion of the area. Time-dependent spatial temperature curves were more homogeneous at low infusion rates (15 mL/h). Peak temperatures up to 160degree C were measured. CONCLUSIONS. Controlled RF ablation of breast tissue is feasible. The irregular expansion of RF lesions in fatty breast tissue is due to liquefied fat. Low saline %%%interstitial%%% %%%infusion%%% rates result in better control of lesioning.

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14155474 BIOSIS NO.: 199799789534

Chronic %%%interstitial%%% %%%infusion%%% of protein to primate brain:

Determination of drug distribution and clearance with single photon
emission computerized tomography %%%imaging%%%

AUTHOR: Laske Douglas W; Morrison Paul F; Lieberman Daniel M; Corthesy Mark E; Reynolds James C; Stewart-Henney Patricia A; Koong Sung-Soo; Cummins Alex; Paik Chang H; Oldfield Edward H (Reprint)

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JOURNAL: Journal of Neurosurgery 87 (4): p586-594 1997 1997

ISSN: 0022-3085

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: High-flow %%%interstitial%%% %%%infusion%%% into the brain, which uses bulk fluid flow to achieve a relatively homogeneous drug distribution in the extracellular space of the brain, has the potential to perfuse large volumes of brain. The authors report reproducible long-term delivery of 111In-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid-apotransferrin (111In-DTPA-Tf) (molecular mass 81 kD) to Macaca

